

What Next? Climate Adaptation After Paris

Adaptation Community Meeting Woodrow Wilson Center

March 24, 2016



"That's what we seek in these next two weeks. Not simply an agreement to roll back the pollution we put into our skies, but an agreement that helps us lift people from poverty without condemning the next generation to a planet that's beyond its capacity to repair."

> -- President Barack Obama, COP 21, November 30, Paris



www.nydailynews.com



Key Adaptation Outcomes

- Goal of enhancing adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience, and reducing vulnerability
- Global stocktake to review progress toward goal
- Requires all Parties to undertake adaptation planning and action.
- Encourages all Parties to communicate about their adaptation needs and priorities





COP21 and Adaptation

Each Party shall, as appropriate, engage in adaptation planning processes and the implementation of actions, including the development or enhancement of relevant plans, policies and/or contributions, which may include:

- a) The implementation of adaptation actions...
- b) The process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans;
- c) The assessment of climate change impacts and vulnerability...
- d) Monitoring and evaluating and learning from adaptation plans, policies, programmes and actions; and
- e) Building the resilience of socioeconomic and ecological systems, including through economic diversification and sustainable management of natural resources.



Photo Source: ICF



Other notable outcomes related to adaptation:

- Calls on donors to provide info on efforts to integrate climate resilience considerations in development assistance
- Highlights areas for improved cooperation on adaptation
- Continues the commitment by developed countries to mobilize \$100 billion / year through 2025.
- Encourages other Parties to also provide support for mitigation and adaptation.
- Continues the Warsaw Mechanism on loss and damage



Areas for Assistance

From the Agreement:

- The implementation of adaptation actions...
- The process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans;
- The assessment of climate change impacts and vulnerability...
- Monitoring and evaluating and learning
- Sharing information, experiences and lessons learned . . .
- Strengthening institutional arrangements . . .
- Strengthening scientific knowledge... to inform climate services and support decision- making;



- Building capacity to plan and manage adaptation investment
 - USAID supports adaptation programs in 41 countries
 - Supporting National Adaptation Plans in 20+ countries
 - Under the Resilience Executive Order, we are integrating climate risk management into USAID programs
 - USAID's Climate Resilient Development Framework modeled by UNFCCC, others

Providing access to climate data

 SERVIR, Climate Services programs improving quality and use of weather and climate information in decision making in over 50 countries

Mobilizing climate finance

Develop, test and scale-up new approaches to mobilizing climate finance and to promote climate finance readiness



National Adaptation Plans

- 2010: COP 16 established a process to enable least developed country parties to formulate and implement national adaptation plans.
- **2011**: COP 17 objectives of NAPs:
 - (a) Reduce vulnerability to the impacts of climate change, by building adaptive capacity and resilience.
 - (b) Integrate climate change adaptation...into relevant new and existing policies, programs and activities... development planning processes and strategies.





The Potential of NAPs

- Give countries a leadership role in donor investments
- Extend responsibility beyond environment ministry
- Emphasize that the process itself is crucial and valuable
- Identify priorities and link domestic programs to donor programs
- Address climate risks in development plans, and promote development despite climate change
- Look at multiple timescales





Coordinating Climate-Resilient Development



Network Basics

- Why? Growing importance of NAP
 processes, greater need for:
 - Coordination
 - Technical discussions, learning
- Established in 2014 with support from Germany and the US
- Secretariat IISD
- **Participants** from 29 countries



Aim & objectives

Enhance bilateral support for NAP processes and adaptation action in developing countries by...

- Facilitating peer learning and exchange on challenges and opportunities national adaptation planning and implementation
- Improving coordination of adaptationrelevant bilateral support, ensuring it aligns with developing country priorities

Supporting national-level action on NAP development and implementation





And, my fellow leaders, accepting this challenge will not reward us with moments of victory that are clear or quick. Our progress will be measured differently -- in the suffering that is averted, and a planet that's preserved.

> President Barack Obama, COP 21, November 30, Paris





COP21 Outcomes

• Ambition

- Goal of limiting global temperature increase to well below 2°C above preindustrial levels with efforts to achieve 1.5°C
- Parties are required to submit new or revisited NDCs every 5 years. Each successive NDC should be more ambitious than the one before

• Transparency

- Global stocktaking and international review of progress on mitigation starting in 2018
- Parties to provide a national inventory at least every 2 years

Accountability

 Legally binding agreement BUT not legally binding emissions/financial targets



Requirement to report support provided by developed countries